

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DISCIPLINARY REGIME OF URV STUDENTS

Approved by the URV Governing Council on 19 October 2023

INDEX

<i>PREAMBLE</i>	3
SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS	4
Article 1. Objective and disciplinary authority	4
Article 2. Scope of application	4
SECTION II. VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS	5
Article 3. Disciplinary violations	5
Article 4. Sanctions	6
Article 5. Ancillary sanctions	7
Article 6. Grading of sanctions	7
Article 7. Educational and restorative measures	8
Article 8. Other measures	8
Article 9. Statutory limitation	9
SECTION III. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS	9
Article 10. Principles	9
Article 11. Information report	9
Article 12. Disciplinary report	10
Article 13. Initiation of the procedure	10
Article 14. Initiation agreement	10



Article 15. Provisional measures	11
Article 16. Inquiry	11
Article 17. Suspension of the procedure	13
Article 18. Abbreviated procedure	13
Article 19. Conclusion	13
Article 20. Resolution	14
Article 21. Expiration	14
Article 22. Execution of sanctions	14
Article 23. Record on academic transcript	14
Article 24. Extinction of liability	15
TRANSITORY PROVISION	15
FINAL PROVISION	15

PREAMBLE

The disciplinary regime applicable to university students is regulated in Section II of Law 3/2022, of 24 February, on university coexistence. This Law has been introduced to finally update student disciplinary regulations that dated back to 1954.

The archaic, pre-constitutional Academic Discipline Regulations for Official Higher Education and Vocational Training Centres that was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Education and approved by Decree on 8 September 1954, which had remained in force, were undoubtedly contrary to the protection of legal goods and the inherent interests of the political, legal and social framework of today's democracy. The decision to expressly expel these regulations from the legal system was justified because it conflicted with the constitution, democratic principles and values, religious freedom, pluralism, and the secularism of the state, as well as with the current regulations governing the state university system.

More pragmatically, retaining the validity of that text involved maintaining a purely punitive system that implemented disproportionate sanctions considering the severity of the punished actions and continued a disciplinary process that did not take into account minimum guarantees for a disciplinary regime in a social and democratic state of law. For example, it envisaged that schoolchildren who took part in "demonstrations against the Catholic religion and morals or against the principles and institutions of the State" were guilty of serious misconduct, and provided for sanctions such as temporary or permanent disqualification or expulsion from all educational institutions or centres within a university district. In addition, it did not include expiration terms or statutory limitations for offences and considered as minor misdemeanours "any other actions" that, though not considered serious misconduct or considered less serious offences, could nonetheless "disrupt academic order or discipline". Moreover, measures could fail to comply with the fundamental principles of legality and typicity and provide a wide margin of discretion to those who exercised disciplinary power. All the above led to serious doubts about the constitutionality of the regulations, as expressed in the judgments of the Supreme Court of 9 September 1988 and 11 April 1989. The URV considers it advisable to update its disciplinary regime to bring it into line with the values and principles of a democratic state of law.

Although the Law on University Coexistence defines infractions, establishes sanctions, and regulates disciplinary procedures, it allows universities to complement and adapt the provisions of those regulations. It also envisages that, by regulation, the universities may introduce specifications or gradations to infringements that, though not constituting new ones or altering the nature or limits of regulations provided by law, help to better identify behaviours while also respecting the principles of disciplinary authority.

For this reason these Regulations must be approved because they provide interpretative criteria regarding the offences considered as well as greater specificity and legal certainty for members of the University community. These Regulations are therefore also a training instrument for the student body that emphasises the prevention of behaviours that could be considered violations of the Law on University Coexistence.

Among other aspects, the Regulations list the criteria that must be followed in order to consider a penalty and adapt it to the case in hand. They also regulate the conditions or

circumstances under which liability for an action or behaviour is terminated, the statute of limitations for offences and sanctions, and the fundamental principles of disciplinary procedures, including the separation between the investigative and the sanctioning phases, responsibility for which must be entrusted to different bodies. They also stipulate that anyone allegedly responsible for an offence may be assisted by a person of their choice and that all resolutions must be clearly reasoned and justified. Moreover, in agreement with the provisions of the Law on University Coexistence, the Regulations establish that any disciplinary procedure may be submitted to a process of mediation instigated by the URV's Coexistence Commission to bring the procedure to a conclusion, and that for serious offences, alternative educational or restorative measures, rather than sanctions, may be applied in some cases.

These Regulations are divided into three sections, one transitional provision, and one final provision. Section I outlines the general provisions and establishes the objective and scope of application for these Regulations; Section II outlines the offences and penalties, and Section III outlines the ordinary and abbreviated disciplinary procedure. The transitional provision refers to the provisions of Organic Law 2/2023, of 22 March, on the university system (LOSU), whose article 43 establishes that the inspectorate of services is responsible for initiating and guiding legal procedures. Until the URV has created this basic unit, the rector, or person delegated by the rector, has the authority to initiate a procedure and to appoint someone to carry out the inquiry. The final provision establishes the date on which these Regulations will come into effect, which is the day after their publication.

These Regulations have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Law on University Coexistence, with the involvement of the University community, and with the participation of the URV's Coexistence Commission and Ombuds Office. Draft regulations were made available to the public for their review and feedback.

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Objective and disciplinary authority

1. Universitat Rovira i Virgili, a public sector institution whose function is to provide a public higher education service, has disciplinary authority over the recipients of that service, with whom it maintains a relationship of special subjection in accordance with article 8 of Law 3/2022, of 24 February, on university coexistence.
2. These Regulations governing the student disciplinary regime are a development of the above law.
3. The authority to exercise disciplinary power belongs to the rector, who may delegate that authority according to the terms established in Law 40/2015, of 1 October, on the legal regime of the public sector.

Article 2. Scope of application

1. These Regulations apply to students taking official or URV's own undergraduate or postgraduate university programmes as well as those taking lifelong learning or other programmes taught by URV or instrumental entities of URV. It also applies to students taking part in mobility programmes in relation to incidents that occur during academic events or activities or in related University settings.
2. Students who participate in actions or behaviours that constitute serious or very serious misconduct are subject to disciplinary responsibility.
3. Academic acts or University-related acts include those carried out in buildings owned by the University, other locations supervised or organised by the University, and virtual platforms managed or used by the University for academic activities.

SECTION II. VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS

Article 3. Disciplinary violations

1. Offences committed by students are classified as very serious, serious or minor in accordance with article 10.1 of Law 3/2022.
2. The following are considered very serious offences:
 - a) Organising or participating in acts of bullying or supporting any other physical or psychological behaviour or act of harassment that inflicts serious harm to the dignity of people through harmful actions, offensive words, slander or insults perpetrated by any means. Harassment that does not imply serious detriment to a person's dignity will be classified as a serious offence.
 - b) Harassing any member of the University community or exercising serious violence against them. Exercising less serious violence against a member of the University community may be classified as a serious offence.
 - c) Sexual harassment or harassment for reasons of sex.
 - d) Discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, ethnicity, age, social class, disability, health, religion, beliefs or any other personal or social condition.
 - e) Altering, falsifying, removing or destroying academic documents or using false documents at the University.
 - f) Destroying, irreparably damaging or removing catalogued works belonging to the University's historical and cultural heritage.
 - g) Plagiarising all or part of a work or committing academic fraud to prepare a final degree project, a final master's project, or a doctoral thesis.
 - h) Failing to comply with the public health rules established by the schools or faculties of the University and its facilities and services in a way that puts the University community at risk.

i) Impersonating a member of the University community in their own work or consenting to be impersonated in University activities.

j) Preventing the University's electoral processes from being carried out.

k) Having been convicted with a firm sentence for committing a deliberate crime that affects a distinct right or interest under the law at a University school, faculty, facility or service or is related to academic activity at the University.

3. The following are considered serious offences:

- a) Misappropriating the contents of tests, examinations or knowledge assessments.
- b) Seriously damaging catalogued assets of the University's historical and cultural heritage.
- c) Preventing the University's teaching, research or knowledge transfer activities from being carried out.
- d) Committing academic fraud.
- e) Creating unauthorised recordings of University activities or using their contents improperly.
- f) Failing to comply with the health and safety rules stipulated by the University's schools and faculties or their facilities and services.
- g) Gaining unauthorised access to the University's computer systems.

4. The following are considered minor offences:

- a) Gaining unauthorised access to the University's facilities.
- b) Failing to comply with established requirements when using the University's services.
- c) Committing actions that damage the University's assets.
- d) Committing actions that prevent the normal performance of the University's teaching, learning, research or professional activities and cause a slight disruption to norms of coexistence in the relationship between members of the University community. If such behaviours cause serious damage or risk to a person's safety, they will be classified as serious offences.

5. In accordance with article 11g) of Law 3/2022, *academic fraud* is understood to be any premeditated behaviour that is intended to falsify the authorship or results of one's own examination or work, or the examination or work of others, that is a requirement for passing a subject or accrediting academic performance. This includes the use of artificial intelligence without the teacher's consent and without citing its use. Academic fraud also includes plagiarism for the purposes of section 3d).

Plagiarism is understood to be any action, regardless of intention, by which students make work, ideas, concepts, information, data and arguments, etc., from other sources appear to be their own or present as original material their own work or part of their own work that has previously been presented. Such behaviours are specified in the relevant guides.

Without prejudice to beginning an appropriate official process, academic fraud and other offences that prevent a test or examination from being graded are evaluated as "Fail, 0" for the subject and call concerned.

1. The disciplinary penalties that can be imposed for the offences outlined in the above articles are classified as very serious, serious or minor. The severity of the offence that has been committed determines the sanction applicable to it.

2. The following sanctions are applicable for very serious offences:

a) Expulsion from the URV for between two months and three years. This expulsion must be recorded in the student's academic transcript until it has fully expired.

b) Loss of partial enrolment rights for a course or academic semester.

3. The following sanctions are applicable for serious offences:

a) Expulsion from the URV for up to one month. This sanction cannot be applied during the evaluation or enrolment periods defined by the URV.

b) Loss of the student's right to sit the regular exams during the academic period determined by their enrolment in the subject in which the offence was committed, and for the specific subject. The loss of tuition rights should not affect the student's rights in relation to grants as specified in the development regulations.

4. The sanction applicable for minor offences is a private reprimand.

5. With regard to the sanctions applicable for serious offences, the sanctioning body may propose an alternative measure of an educational or rehabilitative nature under the terms provided for in article 7.

6. The sanctions applicable for plagiarism or academic fraud must be proportional to the academic level concerned (bachelor's thesis (TFG), master's thesis (TFM) or doctoral dissertation): the higher the academic degree, the more serious the sanction.

7. In cases of plagiarism or academic fraud, or when false documents are used or false statements are made to the University, in addition to the sanction there may be an official review or termination of the effects of the University's examination results on which the documents are based.

Article 5. Ancillary sanctions

A student's temporary expulsion and loss of right to be evaluated mean that their academic transcript may not be transferred during the academic year in which the sanction is issued.

Article 6. Grading of sanctions

The sanction and its degree of seriousness are determined by the following criteria in a reasoned manner and in accordance with the principle of proportionality:

- a) Intentionality or repetition.
- b) Nature of the damages caused.
- c) Profit motive.

- d) Recognition of responsibility or spontaneous repentance, if the offence is reported to the University authorities before a disciplinary procedure is initiated.
- e) Repair of the damages before a disciplinary procedure is initiated.
- f) The personal, financial, health, family or social circumstances of the student allegedly responsible for the damages. Any relevant documents or reports may be requested.
- g) The extent of the student's involvement in the events.
- h) The extent to which university coexistence has been disrupted.
- i) Whether the actions were carried out for any cause of violence, discrimination or harassment referred to in article 3.2.c) of Law 3/2022.

Article 7. Educational and restorative measures

1. If a serious offence has been committed that does not result from fraudulent action, the rector may propose alternative measures of an educational and restorative nature to replace the sanctions outlined in these Regulations. These measures may involve participating or collaborating in training, cultural, public health, sports, university outreach, institutional relations, or similar activities.

2. These alternative measures of an educational or restorative nature should not involve functions or tasks assigned to University staff as part of their jobs.

3. To apply these alternative measures, the following requirements and principles must be satisfied and be documented on file:

- a) The rights of the affected parties must be guaranteed.
- b) Those affected by the offence and those who committed it must agree to the measures adopted.
- c) The measure must focus on the maximum possible reparation for the damages caused, and compliance with the measure must be ensured.
- d) The offenders must accept their responsibility for the offence and its consequences on those affected and the University community in general.
- e) The offenders must demonstrate that they are willing to restore their relationship with the affected parties, provided that the latter expressly give their consent on this matter.

4. The duration of these measures must be specified in the resolution that concludes the procedure, which in no case must exceed six months. When determining the duration of these measures, the principle of proportionality and the individual nature of the sanctions must be respected.

5. The resolution that concludes the disciplinary procedure must determine the mechanisms for ensuring the effective fulfilment of these alternative measures of an educational and restorative nature.

Article 8. Other measures

As well as determining the relevant sanctions, the disciplinary procedure may resolve to impose an obligation on the offender to return items or restore them to their previous state within the established period and/or for the offender to compensate the affected parties

within the established period for an amount equal to the value of the items destroyed or the damage caused as well as the harm inflicted.

The compensations established are legally enforceable under public law and can be exacted by means of enforced recovery.

Article 9. Statutory limitation

1. Very serious offences prescribe after three years, serious offenses prescribe after two years, and minor offences prescribe after six months.
2. Sanctions imposed for very serious offences prescribe after three years, those imposed for serious offences prescribe after two years, and those imposed for minor offences prescribe after one year.
3. The statutory limitation period for offences starts from when the offence is committed or, for continuous offences, when perpetration of the offence ends. The statutory limitation period for sanctions begins when the sanctioning resolution is adopted.

SECTION III. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Article 10. Principles

The disciplinary procedure is governed by the following principles:

- a) A penalty cannot be imposed without the necessary procedure having been carried out.
- b) The procedure must establish separation between the investigative phase and the sanctioning phase, responsibility for which must be entrusted to different bodies.
- c) The procedure must comply with the principles of efficiency, speed and procedural economy and fully respect the rights and guarantees in relation to the defence of the student allegedly responsible for the offence.
- d) In accordance with the provisions of article 30.3 of Law 15/2022, of 12 July, which are essential for ensuring equal treatment and non-discrimination, the reversal of the burden of proof established in section 1 of article 30 does not apply to the procedures governed by these Regulations.
- e) With regard to cases involving behaviours that may constitute violence, discrimination or harassment, the principles set out in Article 4.2 of the URV's regulations on coexistence will apply. Appropriate measures and instruments must also be made available to provide psychological and legal support for victims. The URV must ensure that, if requested, this support is provided by people of the same sex as the victim and the relevant specific protocols must be applied.

Article 11. Information report

1. Before the disciplinary procedure is initiated, preliminary actions may be conducted to determine, as a preliminary measure, whether there are circumstances that justify the initiation of the procedure. In particular, these actions must aim to establish, as accurately

as possible, facts that could potentially justify initiating the procedure, identify the person or persons who may be responsible for the offence, and determine the circumstances that may link all those involved.

2. The above actions must be documented in the relevant file, be performed by an individual or administrative body chosen by the rector or person delegated by the rector, and be carried out with the utmost discretion.

Article 12. Disciplinary report

1. The imposition of sanctions for serious and very serious offences requires disciplinary proceedings to be conducted in accordance with the ordinary procedure established in these Regulations.

2. Sanctions for minor offences may be imposed by means of a briefer procedure that must nevertheless always respect the right to a hearing of the person who is allegedly responsible for committing the offence.

Article 13. Initiation of the procedure

1. The rector, or person delegated by the rector, is the competent body for initiating and resolving disciplinary proceedings, whether this is done on his or her own initiative, after a reasoned proposal from another body, or as the result of a complaint.

2. A complaint must contain the identity of the person or persons who are making it, an account of the facts that may constitute the offence, the date the offence was committed and, wherever possible, the identity of the person or persons allegedly responsible.

3. As interested parties, the complainant or complainants have the right to be notified of the initiation of the procedure and, if applicable, the final resolution.

Article 14. Initiation agreement

1. The initiation of a disciplinary procedure must be formalised in a resolution that comprises at least the following:

- a) The identity of the person or persons allegedly responsible for committing the offence.
- b) A brief explanation of the facts that prompted initiating the procedure, the possible legal classification, and the potential sanction that may be administered.
- c) The identity of both the examining officer and, if applicable, the secretary, with clear specifications of the conditions under which their abstention or recusal may be required. Both the examining officer and the secretary must hold permanent positions at the University in order to carry out their functions.
- d) The provisional measures that were agreed by the rector when the disciplinary procedure was initiated, without prejudice to those that may be adopted while the procedure is being carried out.
- e) An explanation of the right of the person or persons allegedly responsible for the offence and other interested parties to make statements and to be heard as part of the procedure, and the deadlines for exercising this right.

- f) A requirement for the parties involved in the disciplinary procedure to express their willingness to engage in mediation, if necessary.
2. The person allegedly responsible for the offence, the examining officer, the secretary, and other interested parties must be notified of the agreement to initiate the disciplinary procedure. They must also be notified of all actions contained in any disciplinary or information reports.
 3. Initiation of the procedure must be provisionally recorded in the student's academic transcript. This measure will be automatically cancelled if the case gets resolved and the files are archived.

Article 15. Provisional measures

1. Before the administrative procedure is initiated, the rector, acting *ex officio* or at the request of one of the parties, may, in urgent cases and for a justified reason, take necessary and proportionate temporary measures to provisionally protect the interests involved. These provisional measures must be confirmed, modified or revoked in the resolution that initiates the procedure, which must be issued within the two weeks of the provisional measures being adopted and may be subject to an appeal. The measures will become void if the procedure is not initiated within the deadline or if the initiation resolution does not include an explicit declaration about them.
2. At any time during the disciplinary procedure, the examining officer may, for a justified reason, take any interim measures they consider necessary to prevent the effects of the offence from continuing and to ensure the effectiveness of the final resolution.
3. Provisional measures must be necessary and proportionate.
4. The measures may be appealed and may, on a reasoned basis, be adjusted or modified in response to changes in the circumstances that originally justified their implementation.
5. Adopting provisional measures does not prejudice the outcome of the procedure.
6. If the student allegedly responsible for the offence requests a transfer of their academic records, the University must inform of the existence of ongoing disciplinary procedures.

Article 16. Inquiry

1. The University's inspectorate of services must coordinate the disciplinary procedure by providing support and advice to the examining officer during the process. All actions taken must be governed by the principles of independence, autonomy and transparency.
2. A student at the University who is allegedly responsible for disciplinary misconduct may be assisted by a person of their choice, whom the examining officer must inform regarding developments in the disciplinary procedure. This person may assist the student but may not intervene as their representative.
3. The examining officer must first take statements from those allegedly responsible for the offence, direct appropriate steps for ascertaining the facts and the evidence that may help to verify them, and determine the liabilities that may be subject to sanction.

4. The parties have a ten-day period in which to present their claims, documents, or any other information they consider opportune and, if suitable, propose evidence specifying the means they intend to use.

On the basis of the claims and evidence proposed, the examining officer may carry out, *ex officio*, any actions they deem necessary to determine the facts that may constitute an offence while gathering data and information that may be relevant to the case.

If, based on these actions, the examining officer believes there is no evidence that any wrongdoing has been committed, or if it has not been possible to determine the identity of those responsible for the offence, they will propose closing the file.

5. Once the evidence related to the case has been examined, in cases where the parties in the conflict have expressed a willingness to engage in mediation, the examining officer must send the file to the Coexistence Commission, which will decide whether mediation is appropriate or whether the file should be returned to the examining officer to draft the formal list of charges. If mediation is considered appropriate, the examining officer must notify the parties and the expiry and prescription periods for the disciplinary procedure will be suspended. This suspension will be maintained for the duration of the mediation procedure.

If an agreement is reached via mediation, the examining officer will close the file; if no agreement is reached, the disciplinary procedure will continue.

6. If no agreement is reached via mediation, or if the parties have not expressed willingness to engage in mediation, the examining officer will draft a list of charges detailing the alleged facts, the violations potentially constituting misconduct, the potential sanctions, and the revocation or maintenance of any provisional measures that have been applied. On the other hand, the examining officer may propose to dismiss the proceedings if the presumed authorship of the facts that initiated the case can be determined. If the initial understanding of the facts, the classification of the offence, the applicable sanctions or the liabilities that may lead to sanction change as a result of the investigation carried out, those allegedly responsible for the offence must be informed.

The list of charges must be issued to those allegedly responsible for the offence, who must respond in writing within a non-extendable period of 10 days after receiving the notification. They may provide documents and other information as well as propose further evidence.

After the list of charges, which must include the claims, documents and information considered appropriate to the case, has been issued, the examining officer may order the gathering of evidence. They must also grant a hearing within 10 days to those who, on the evidence of the case file, are allegedly responsible for the offence.

After this 10-day period has elapsed, the examining officer must put forward a duly substantiated resolution. This must establish the facts in a reasoned manner, specify which facts have been proven, and set out the exact legal classification. It must also state the offence, identify those responsible, and announce the proposed sanction, notification of which must be issued to those allegedly responsible within 10 days to allow them to present to the examining officer any further documents or evidence that will help them in their defence.

The facts that have been declared proven in a final penal sentence are binding when it comes to processing administrative disciplinary procedures.

Once this period has elapsed, the examining officer must send the proposed resolution to the competent body for the final decision, which must be issued within 10 days.

7. If this competent body considers that the offence or applicable sanction is more serious than has been determined in the proposed resolution, it must notify the offender, who may present any further claims they consider appropriate within 15 days.

8. The resolution intended to end the disciplinary procedure must be reasoned and should address all the issues raised by the interested parties as well as other issues arising from the procedure.

Article 17. Suspension of the procedure

If the examining officer becomes aware that criminal judicial proceedings have been initiated against those allegedly responsible for the same offence, or if the seriousness of the facts makes it necessary to bring them to the attention of a judge or public prosecutor, processing of the disciplinary file must be suspended before the resolution is issued and until a firm judicial resolution has been reached.

Article 18. Abbreviated procedure

1. When the examining officer considers that the evidence presented suggests that a minor offence has been committed, a shortened process may be administered, with reduced deadlines and simplified procedures in accordance with the terms outlined in Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the common administrative procedure of public administrations.

2. This simplified procedure will be implemented even if the student or students allegedly responsible for the offence oppose the measure.

3. An abbreviated disciplinary procedure must be resolved within 30 days of the interested parties receiving notification of the agreement to implement it. This procedure must comprise the following measures only:

- a) Initiation of the official procedure.
- b) Formulation of the list of charges.
- c) The defence presented against the list of charges.
- d) A single hearing process for the student or students allegedly responsible and any other interested parties.
- e) The proposed resolution.
- f) The rector's resolution.

Article 19. Conclusion

The disciplinary procedure will conclude:

- a) when a resolution to impose a sanction is made

- b) when a resolution to dismiss the case is made
- c) when the responsibility contained in a rector's resolution is voluntarily recognised
- d) when the procedure expires and the file is closed if, for reasons attributable to the University, more than six months have passed since the procedure was initiated
- e) when the University abandons the procedure or unforeseen circumstances render the case impossible to pursue.

Article 20. Resolution

1. The resolution that concludes the disciplinary procedure must resolve all issues raised in the first instance and all those arising from the procedure itself. It must be reasoned and based on the evidence presented and must not include any facts that were not presented as the basis for drafting the list of charges or the proposal for resolution, without prejudice to a different legal assessment.

2. The resolution must accurately specify the offender or offenders responsible, state the offence or offences they have committed, and determine the sanction or sanctions that should be imposed. It must also stipulate the decisions taken with regard to provisional measures, the finality of the resolution, potential appeals, the entities that will resolve any appeals and the deadline for lodging them, all in accordance with Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the common administrative procedure of public administrations.

3. If the sanctioning resolution finds that the offender or offenders have obtained an official degree from the University by fraudulent means, the University is required to declare the nullity of that degree under the terms of the *ex officio* review outlined in the above law.

4. Students cannot be disciplined for the same actions for which they have already been sanctioned criminally or administratively when the identities of the subjects, incidents and grounds are known.

Article 21. Expiration

The maximum time limit for resolving and notifying of the express sanctioning resolution is six months from the date on which the interested party is notified of the resolution to initiate proceedings. If the maximum time limit for resolving the case expires without the express resolution being issued and the interested party being notified, the case will expire. However, this does not automatically lead to prescription of the offence.

Article 22. Execution of sanctions

The sanctions must be complied with in accordance with the terms and deadlines stipulated in the resolution. However, the rector, acting *ex officio* or at the request of the interested party and for justified reasons, may agree to a temporary suspension for a period shorter than the limitation of sanctions.

Article 23. Record on academic transcript

All sanctions except private reprimands must be recorded on the student's academic transcript together with an explanation of the offence involved. This record will be removed *ex officio* or at the request of the interested party after one, two or three years depending on whether the offence was classified as minor, serious or very serious.

Article 24. Extinction of liability

1. Liability is extinguished for the following reasons:

- a) fulfilment of the sanction
- b) prescription of the offence or sanction
- c) death of the passive subject.

2. If an offender's affiliation with the University at which the offence was committed is discontinued, this does not imply the end of their disciplinary responsibility or the suspension of ongoing procedures, all of which must be followed through to their final resolution. If disciplinary responsibility is established, the sanction will remain in force to be complied with if the offender rejoins the University or becomes affiliated with another.

TRANSITORY PROVISION

Until the URV has created the inspectorate of services regulated in article 43 of the Organic Law of the University System (LOSU), the functions for which this basic unit are responsible will be carried out as follows: the rector, or person delegated by the rector, will exercise all functions related to initiating the procedures, while the examining officer will exercise all functions related to conducting the procedures that have been initiated.

FINAL PROVISION

These Regulations will come into force the day after their publication on the URV's website.